

OLDEST BEE PAPER  
IN AMERICA

# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO PROGRESSIVE BEE CULTURE.

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BEE JOURNAL

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We regret to learn that Mr. William Williamson, of Lexington, Ky., who has been, for 2 years, Secretary of the Kentucky State Bee-Keepers' Association, has been in very poor health during the past summer. He is a progressive bee-keeper and a lover of the art of bee-culture, and, we hope, will soon be restored to his usual good health.

Messrs. J. Oatman & Sons have sold all their very fine and magnificent crop of honey in the comb to Messrs. Thurber & Co., of New York, at 20 cents per pound, delivered at the depot at Dundee, Ill. This is an excellent sale and speaks well for the producers who are some of the most progressive and successful honey producers of America.

Mr. R. J. Bennett, of Glasgow, Scotland, the very efficient honorary secretary of the Caledonian Apiarian Society, is now on a visit to Syria, and intends to make a call on Mr. Frank Benton, in Palestine, before returning to Scotland. We expect he will kindly give our readers an account of his trip when he returns. We shall all be glad to hear anything of public interest concerning our fellow-countryman in that far-off land of the rising sun.

Mr. W. J. Andrews, ex-President of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society, has just been re-elected Mayor of Columbia, Tenn. This is Mr. Andrews' third term as mayor of that city, and we congratulate him. He is very popular at home, as shown by the handsome majority given him.

This year there is a very marked improvement in the style and artistic character of Christmas cards. These go into thousands of homes, every year, and should be a means of elevating, if possible, the innate love for that which is beautiful in art. The bees love to visit and revel in the beautiful bloom provided so lavishly by nature, and bee-keepers should all aspire to be lovers of the beautiful, both in nature and art. This leads us to say that we have received some very beautiful samples of these cards for Christmas from L. Prang & Co., Boston, Mass., which excel anything we ever have seen before.

Mr. D. Higbee, Avoca, Iowa, after saying that he could not get along without the BEE JOURNAL, says: "By following its instructions this year, from 5 colonies, spring count, I obtained over 800 pounds of comb honey, the most of which I have already sold at 25 cents per lb., thus giving me \$200, or \$40 per colony (spring count) besides an increase of 12 colonies; in all now 17, to go into winter quarters." Mr. Higby is a progressive apiarist and has done very well.

On account of resuming the publication of the Monthly BEE JOURNAL for next year, we have found it necessary to adopt a new scale of charges for large advertisements or those that are to be inserted for a long time. We have, therefore, prepared a Table which gives liberal rates on advertisements by the inch in depth of column, when inserted in the Weekly as well as the Monthly editions. We feel sure that it will pay advertisers to employ both papers, and thus reach the many new subscribers that are now coming in for the new Monthly for next year.

### The Ignorance of the Past Ages.

Mr. Thomas Balcomb, Luling, Texas, has sent us the following letter, and article on bees: "I have enclosed an article on bees taken from the *British Agriculture* of 1860. How strange it all reads to an advanced apiarist of the present day!" We will publish it as a relic of ignorance and superstition. It is as follows, and will amuse and interest as well as disgust our readers:

The word "Bee" is *beo*, Saxon—*bi*, Swedish—*bye*, Danish—*biene*, German—*byan*, Anglo-Saxon, to build—a name applied to an insect animal, of which the body has the appearance of being composed of circles or rings, and being cut into divisions by "incisuræ." An insect, *insecta*, Latin, being cut into segments, is an invertebral animal, without bones, breathing through lateral spinacles, and furnished with articulated extremities and movable antennæ. The bee is the "*Apis*" of scientific language, from *a*, by, and *pes*, a foot, as the animals cling or are suspended by the feet—from Greek word, as they are born without feet; *apio*, Latin, to collect; or from Greek for the sting of poison; and placed in the order "*Insecta hymenoptera*," from the Greek word for a membrane and a wing, as having four membranaceous wings, and a sting in the tail, which instil poison and pierce other bodies, as leaves and fruit, in which to deposit their eggs.

The species of the order are very numerous, of which the Domestic or Honey Bee, the "*Apis mellifica*," is the type. The insect has the mouth furnished with two jaws, and a proboscis folded in a double sheath—four wings, of which the foremost cover the hind ones when at rest—with the sting in the tail of the female and working bees. The animals are found in many countries in a great abundance, and attracted the earliest notice of recorded antiquity, and the nature and economy of the insect has employed much attention in the natural world. Congregations of many thousands form a society under the despotism of a queen, and the kinds are three—in males or drones, females, and neuters, without sex. The employment is most busy, hence the "busy bee" in extracting the honey or sweet juice of plants and flowers by piercing with the proboscis into the growing body, and conveying the honey into the bag within the body of the bee. Three vegetable substances are thence prepared—honey, pollen, or bee-bread, and wax—the first is deposited in combs or cells in store for food, the second, mixed with honey, feeds the larvæ or young, and wax is excreted by the bee for the purpose of constructing the cells. The pollen is extracted from the anthers of flowers, and is carried on the outer surface of the hinder legs, on which a hairy concave or basket is formed for lading the matters. The wax is exuded at the time in building the cells. The

nest is built in hollows of trees or suspended from a bough, and is constructed in the interior with cells or combs that have in all ages raised the wonder of the mathematician and the admiration of the architect. The form is hexagonal with angular bottoms—the dimensions are exactly the same in length, width, and height, with partitions equally exact. No compass is able to surmount the accuracy of the structure, which is cemented and joined with wax as the work proceeds. The cells are used in storing the honey and for rearing the young, as the females lay the eggs for the purpose of being hatched there. About twenty-four days elapse from the laying of the eggs till the animal emerges a perfect imago, or a winged bee. The three kinds of bees, (queens, males and females) are bred separately, and reared by the distinction.

The instinct of nature directs bees to separate into colonies when the number becomes inconveniently enlarged for one abode—the migration is called "swarming," by which a new family is formed under the government of a queen, who leads every departure and settlement. The cluster of bees attaches generally on a tree not very distant from the old abode, when the swarm is enticed into a hive, and carried for domestic use. Two or three swarms are generally cast off in a season, of which the first is always the strongest and most valuable in May.

Bees are domesticated for the purpose of producing honey and wax, both of which substances are manufactured by the animals from the juices of plants. Honey is a thick, viscous fluid substance—*hunig*, Saxon—*honig*, Dutch—*honey-honag*, German—*mel*, Latin. The article is whitish or yellowish in color. Sweet to the taste, soluble in water and becoming vinous on fermentation, liquefying by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. It was very early discovered to be a most delicious food, and has been used in all ages in various forms. It is a species of sugar, and of two varieties—liquid and crystallized, the two qualities being always mixed. Honey is composed of sugar, mucilage, and an acid, which are separated by melting, and the cooling deposits the crystals of sugar. The use of honey is not so great as formerly, but still retained in medicine, and for domestic purposes as an article of provision.

Domesticated bees are lodged in hives 12 inches in diameter and of the same height, made of rolls of straw plaited together with shrubby fibres, circular in shape, flat on the bottom, and with a dome roof. The bottom is placed on a board a little wider than the hive, fronting the south and west, as bees like warm temperature. A small square opening cut in front of the hive and on the platform, affords an entry to the animals, 3 inches long and  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch high, with a little shelf in front on which the bees alight. The position of a hive may be on the low end of a garden, as laden bees like to descend, and have an open view by which the animals rise in the morning. The door of the hive is closed in No-

vember, and the animals are torpid during winter: the hives are thatched, and the opening for work happens by the beginning of May. In October, the honey is taken by suffocating the bees with fumes of sulphur over a hole in the ground, into which the bees fall from the comb and are buried—a cruel practice, as may be said, but yet retained, and not more cruel than the killing of other animals to procure flesh for food. Bees are preserved in life, and the honey, or part of it, obtained by several methods—but the animals seldom thrive, and the remaining honey is lost. The loss of the animals is compensated by the great increase by breeding, which would soon overstock the country—the old is still retained. The honey is squeezed from the combs—8 to 10 lbs. from a hive, and best from the top swarms, or the first casting of the spring—or it may remain in the combs, which are cut into portions for use. The drained honey is preserved in pots and for medicinal purposes and confectionery.

Wax, *wax*, Saxon—*wacks*, German—*wax*, Swedish—*viscum*, Latin—is a thick, viscid, tenacious substance, excreted for the purpose of building the cells, and at the time when required, and from any food as well as from flowers and plants. The honey being drained from the combs, the waxy structure remains to afford the article, which is purified into the manufacture of several purposes, two pounds of wax being got from a good hive of bees. The color is a lively yellow, smell like to that of honey, tough when new, brittle when old, becomes hard and loses the smell and fine color. Wax resembles resin, having a different oil: contains—

Oxygen.....	5.544
Hydrogen.....	12.672
Carbon.....	81.784

100.000

Both wax and honey are articles of a very large use, and are correspondingly estimated.

The economy of bees forms a subject of great curiosity and delight. The government by a queen has shown the constitution of monarchies, and the attachment to the single choice exhibits the regard of subjects to their superiors. The flights of the animals with a number in front of the queen, with a larger portion forming the rear, has exhibited the modern processions of dignity, with trumpeters and outriders in the van, a central or body guard, and promiscuous multitude bringing up the rear. The materials and structure of the cells form an unceasing admiration, in the shape and correct dimensions, the unerring similarity, and the very thin and delicate partitions. The active life in procuring and storing food for the whole family, exhibits a lesson of care and providence of universal application to all observation and to every thoughtfulness. The smallness of the animal and the natural provisions of the body add very much to the curious investigation, and the wonderful and most useful products of its labor are a great recommendation to the subject. The injury said to be done by boring flow-

ers and puncturing fruits is very trifling, if any, and it may be safely affirmed that no provision of a country residence is more pleasant or more profitable than a hive, or several lodgings of bees, exhibiting a most splendid specimen of useful activity, and with a most striking portraiture of Nature in the minute creations of her plastic handiwork. If the scale be minute, the grandeur appears in the arrangement and detail, to be equally admired with the Alps or the elephant. Small objects excite wonder, as the larger create admiration.

In this number we enclose a blank, to be used in sending on subscriptions for 1883. Very many run out with the present year, and by renewing at once, it will save us much labor in taking the names in type from the subscription list, and then, that of returning them a few days after. We hope all, who can, will send on their renewals immediately and save any errors that might occur during the rush at the end of this month, in the holidays. May we ask you, reader, to speak a good word for the BEE JOURNAL to neighbors who keep bees, and send on at least one new subscription with your own? Our premium, "Bees and Honey," in cloth, will pay you for your trouble, besides having the satisfaction of knowing that you have aided the BEE JOURNAL to a new subscriber, and progressive apiculture to another devotee.

When changing a postoffice address, mention the old as well as the new address.

**A Religious Newspaper.**—We desire to call the attention of our readers to one of the largest, ablest and most popular religious newspapers published—one that secures the best writers in this country and Europe, regardless of expense; has the best and fullest book reviews of any paper in the country; has able articles upon financial and commercial subjects; has departments edited by specialists and devoted to Fine Arts, Music, Science, Religious Intelligence, Missions, School and College, News of the Week, Hymn Notes, the Sunday-school, Legal and Sanitary questions, Biblical Research (something that cannot be found in any other newspaper in the United States), Farm and Garden, Insurance, Weekly Market Reports, etc.—in fact, a newspaper which, with its twenty-two distinct departments, is suited to the requirements of every family, containing a fund of information which cannot be had in any other shape, and having a wide circulation all over the country and in Europe. We refer to THE INDEPENDENT, of New York, now called "The largest, the ablest, the best." See advertisement, in another column, and send a postal card for free specimen copy.

#### National Agricultural Convention.

The National Agricultural Convention, to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, will begin Tuesday, December 12, and continue four days. The attendance promises to be large, and representative of all sections of the United States and all branches of agriculture. We are assured that the addresses, lectures and papers will be by the highest authorities in agriculture and practical affairs. There will be discussions on stock breeding, ensilage—the new system of preserving green fodder, which is attracting so much attention in the Eastern States, the tariff and other questions.

All interested in agriculture and its advancement are cordially invited to attend the convention and participate in its proceedings.

Joseph H. Reall is the Secretary, and may be addressed at 142 Dearborn street, Chicago, and World building, New York, for railroad rates, etc.

**A Conundrum.**—In the *Bee-Keepers' Magazine* for December, Mr. King asked us to explain why the quotation he gives in the *Magazine* does not agree with those we give in the BEE JOURNAL. We "give it up—ask us something easier." We have no means of knowing the methods employed by Mr. King in the management of the *Magazine*. We only know that we obtain the printed "Prices Current" of the New York market from Mr. Quinby every week, and quote from it verbatim. The *Magazine* only gives a very brief summary, and may be imposed upon by some clerk of the house, who may not be informed as to the correct quotations.

#### CLUBBING LIST.

We supply the *American Bee Journal* and any of the following periodicals, one year, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both. All postage is prepaid by the publishers.

	Publishers' Price.	Club
The Weekly Bee Journal, .....	\$2 00..	
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture (A. I. Root) 3 00..	2 75	
Bee-Keepers' Magazine (A. J. King) 3 00..	2 60	
Bee-Keepers' Exchange (Houk & Peet) 3 00..	2 80	
Bee-Keepers' Guide (A. G. Hill) 2 50..	2 35	
Kansas Bee-Keeper 2 60..	2 40	
The 6 above-named papers 6 00..	5 50	
The Weekly Bee Journal one year and		
Prof. Cook's Manual (bound in cloth) 3 25..	3 00	
Bees and Honey, (T. G. Newman) 2 75..	2 50	
Binder for Weekly, 1881 2 85..	2 75	
Binder for Weekly for 1882 2 75..	2 50	

The *Monthly Bee Journal* and any of the above, \$1 less than the figures in the last column.

New subscribers for the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for 1883, can obtain all the rest of the numbers for this year by sending \$2 to this office.



#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**What Bees Accomplish.**—A writer in *Good Words*, remarks as follows:

By far the most serious difficulty in the process of honey-collecting by bees arises from the extremely minute quantity of nectar which each flower yields, and from its being dilute—in some cases so poor in saccharine matter that its sweetness is not appreciable to the tongue. The strength of the sugary fluid varies in different flowers, and even in the flower at different times. Consequently the most direct way of estimating the yield of honey is to ascertain the actual quantity of sugar in each flower. This can be easily done by chemical methods. If we take a large number of flowers, wash out their nectar, and determine the sugar in the solution, we can calculate from the number of flowers used the average amount of sugar in each flower with the greatest precision.

Experiments conducted in this way showed each flower of the fuchsia to contain little more than the tenth part of a grain of sugar. In monk's-hood the amount was rather less than the tenth of a grain, while in the everlasting pea it was found to be three-twentieths of a grain for each flower. In smaller flowers the quantity is proportionately less. Thus each flower of the little naturalized American water-blank only contains six-hundredths of a grain, and in those minute flowers which grow together in compact masses the amount was still smaller. A raceme, consisting of 20 flowers of the vetch, only yielded five-hundredths of a grain, or a little more than one five-hundredth for each floret. One head of common red clover gave a little over one-tenth of a grain (exactly .1224). Now each head of clover contains about sixty distinct flower tubes, each of which must therefore have a portion of sugar not exceeding the one five-hundredth part of a grain. The proboscis of the bee must consequently be inserted into 500 clover tubes before one grain of sugar can be obtained. There are 7,000 grains in a pound, so that for every pound of sugar procured in this way 3,500,000 flower tubes must be emptied. Honey, however, only contains  $\frac{1}{4}$  of its weight of dry sugar; so that every pound of honey is equivalent to more than 2,500,000 clover tubes sucked by bees!

This shows what an amazing amount of labor they must perform. Their industry would appear to be indispensable to their existence. These amounts also reveal to what an extent the visitation of flowers must go on in the insect world, and help us to understand how it is that flowers are so dependent on insects for fertilization, so that we can well believe the forms of flowers to have been determined in reference to the insects fre-

quencing them, and that the colors of the petals may serve to attract insects by way of advertisement, as colored bills attract the eyes of busy men. This view of the use of color and odor in flowers may seem to smack too much of trade and commerce, nevertheless it is the view to which science now gives undivided support. We have been so long accustomed to look on the beauty of the floral world as if it were exclusively for man's gratification, that it is difficult for us to believe that the delicately perfumed and showy petals of the rose or lily should be primarily intended for the benefit of the plant possessing them. But it must be remembered that each organism lives for itself, has its own laws, and does not possess any organ which is exclusively for the advantage of another.

**Curious Observations of an Early Writer.**—We find the following in Capt. Wudrington's "Spain and the Spaniards" in 1843. We presume the writer referred to the "Keever" hive, in use about that time:

Bees abound in this district and increase to such an extent that they return an enormous profit to those who take the trouble to care for or look after them. The common hive is the hollow stem of the cork tree which is cut into suitable lengths, and is perhaps the best material in the world for the purpose; next to it, is the common straw hive used in England; both these substances have the same valuable qualities of being non-conductors of heat and cold.

They never had heard of such a thing, much less practice it, as killing bees, and were surprised when I mentioned such a custom.

I ascertained a very curious fact, in their economy, that is well worth attention. The Canon Cepres, so well known in the first Cortes, being shut up in the Convent of the Carina at Seville, by order of King Ferdinand, by way of passing the time, applied himself to study the economy of bees, which he had followed up at Cozalla, and was so successful in his management that in a very short time he had a thousand colonies. When the civil war commenced circumstances caused their being neglected and dispersed, and some colonies, finding no holes or cavities to suit them, attached themselves to a beam in an outhouse, where they made their combs in a similar manner to that by which the tree wasp suspend their curious fabric from the branches.

They were so well satisfied with this novel situation that they never left it, nor swarmed, but kept adding successive combs until they nearly reached the ground, and hung from the point of suspension like a huge living stalactite. The owner never disturbed them, but had the lower combs cut off, as they were wanted, and the colony remained for a considerable period without their showing the least disposition to change it.

This is certainly rather important information for the managers of apia-

ries, and may serve to confirm the statements lately published on the practicability of inducing the bee to work downward.

**The Labor of Obtaining Correct Statistics.**—The editor of the *Bee-Keepers' Magazine* remarks as follows on this subject:

We realized the necessity for accurate statistics when writing the article on bee-keeping for Appleton's *Encyclopedia*, and later in the preparation of an article on the same subject for one of the late supplemental volumes of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. We spent more time and hard labor in collecting, culling and averaging in order to fairly approximate the true amount of the honey and beeswax production of the United States, both collectively and in geographical groups, than was required for any other three questions in the discussion of the whole subject.

We found that no reliance whatever could be placed on this class of statistics emanating from the Department at Washington, and this on the testimony of Gen. LeDuc, at one time Commissioner of Agriculture. We found that the annual amount of beeswax exported presupposed the collection of more than a hundred million pounds of honey to produce it. We made various calculations from many different standpoints, and, as a result, we concluded that from 150 to 200,000,000 pounds of honey could not vary far from the actual production. Such information as has been furnished by the Department hitherto, has only served to belittle the profession, hence the urgent necessity of some plan which shall give accurately the facts, and so enable beginners to enter on the business understandingly.

**Feeding Bees.**—A writer in the *German town Telegraph* gives his method of feeding bees in winter, as follows:

In the first place let me say that I would prepare the feed in the shape of a syrup, thus: Take of pure, clean water two pounds to four pounds of sugar; A coffee or extra C is best. Bring the water to a boiling heat and then add the sugar; stir well until it again boils and skim off all impurities; then let it cool and fill up glass tumblers and tie cotton cloth over each, and turn them upside down over holes in the top of the hives, if of the old-fashioned box or gum log, and you will have the satisfaction of seeing the tumblers soon emptied and stored in the brood combs. If you are using a good movable frame hive you can feed your syrup in the top of it in the following way: Take some old bits of combs and lay in the surplus chambers, and pour the syrup over them, and the bees will take it all down. Feed as fast as they empty the glasses or combs referred to. We should always feed all weak stocks late of an evening, which will prevent robbing in a great degree. If you use the glass tumblers to feed from, would recom-

mend boxes to be turned over them so as to keep robber bees out.

**Follow Some Well-Digested Plan.**—The *Indiana Farmer* makes the following very sensible observations on the above subject:

Work with the bees, for the year 1882 is now done. Are we all satisfied with the result taking everything into consideration? Have we learned by mistakes made? Will we profit by them in the future? Will we learn wisdom by the mistakes of others, or must we continue going over the same ground to pay the penalty of experience? These questions, in the abstract, were called to mind by a letter from a correspondent now before us. Early last season he wrote us, asking some general questions of guidance for the season's work, stating at the time that he had some knowledge of the business, but knew that we were successful and wanted simply a general outline of work. He had then 10 colonies. We gave the required information as best we could, warning him of pitfalls in the line of some experimental suggestions which he contemplated.

Our general directions were to build up the colonies as fast as possible, strengthening the weaker ones from the strong when it could be done without injury to the latter, allowing each colony to swarm once; putting on and removing sections, removing queen-cells to prevent afterswarms, natural increase, building up nuclei, etc.

Now he says: "I wish I could in some manner convince our many bee-keeping friends, especially beginners, of the folly of trying to follow the many theories advanced by Tom, Dick and Harry, as to bee-keeping. I am a little ashamed to confess my failures, but in the hope it may be of benefit to some one, I will make a partial confession. I was not entirely satisfied with the directions you gave me. I concluded to work 4 colonies with your plan, the other 6 according to my own notions, with the hope that I would make a better showing in the fall and be able to tell you so. The 4 colonies each swarmed once, and gave me 30 pounds each of nice section honey, with from 10 to 20 each in unfinished sections, each first swarm filled their hives with comb and made some 60 pounds of honey altogether. Two of them swarmed again in August, I gave these six frames each, taken from the other colonies. So I have from the 4, 10 colonies in good condition, and about 240 pounds of honey.

My letter is already much too long to tell you of the mistakes I made with the other 6 colonies. Suffice it to say. I shall in the future work all my colonies on a plan similar to the one you gave me and shall experiment with one or two selected for that purpose only. My earnest advice to all beginners is to follow some well known plan of work until they become well enough versed in the business to have one of their own."



### A Charge to the Bees.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

Go forth, O bees, at blush of prime,  
Go forth, O bees, and waste no time;  
Into the jeweled chalice climb  
Of every bloom that opens fresh this hour;  
And be ye sure ye find the clover flower.

Oh, slight the violet, if ye will,  
And slight the green gold daffodil,  
And hyacinth, made sweeter still  
By soft caressings of the midnight shower;  
But see ye pass not by the clover flower.

I could forgive ye, that ye missed  
The lilac tubes of amethyst.  
Lillies, that heaven's breath has kissed.  
And all the sweets in wildwood Flora's bower;  
But see ye pass not by the clover flower.

O bees, though ye were now released  
To search the gardens of the East,  
I'll call ye home amidst your feast;  
I charge you bring me honey for my dower,  
Bring me the honey of the clover flower.

For the American Bee Journal.

### The "Coming Bee," for Business.

JAMES HEDDON.

On pages 742 and 743 of the Weekly BEE JOURNAL we find two articles upon the above subject. The object sought is a grand one, and one to which no man can take any exception.

I wish, however, to discuss the methods pursued. Mr. Briggs has not enlarged enough upon the plan he operated upon last season, to convince me that it amounted to much. I feel quite confident that the best queen breeders of the country will not respond to his call. If a popular vote could now be taken as to *who* our best queen breeders are, I would be willing to wager a prize on the best judgment, that not one of such breeders would send a queen. I fancy that I can see good reasons for not doing so. I believe those judicious enough to produce the best strains, would not be *injudicious* enough to send Mr. B. their choicest queens for \$2.50, with one chance in 5, 10, or 20 of drawing a prize of \$25. Many are averse to lotteries, and many know that a verdict of any one man, or committee of men, regarding the best out of 5, 10, or 20 queens never seen before, would decide about as meritoriously as the decision obtained by the casting of dice. They know that after all, the future use of the bees reared from these queens, their use by the honey producers of the country at large will be the final and only satisfactory test, and almost surely reverse the decision of the most worthy committee that could be selected.

Queen breeders, knowing that they have a valuable strain of bees, will not be very fast to deliver the best of it over into the hands of another breeder. My own opinion is, that, down in

the bottom of their understanding, most of the queen breeders feel that, as I have just said, the selection of prize queens will be a "happen-so" affair, and should it turn against them, (and chance will leave them out as many times to one as there are queens entered,) some novice purchasers would turn their patronage from them.

Fine wool sheep, Jersey cattle, or any fixed type of best stock, might be thus judged upon with some degree of accuracy, but as we have no fixed type of the "coming," or "best bees for business," no such course of action will prove any thing, or get any nearer to the best bees than we now are.

If Mr. Briggs could by this unprecedented method call out the best queens from the best strains now extant, he would then have a good groundwork upon which to commence breeding up a strain worthy to compete for the title of *Apis Americana*, or "best bee," and when he had devoted five years more to the pruning and testing of this strain, I would like a queen from his apiary. But as no queen breeder can progress with his work toward the "best bee," and send out his choicest from his selected queens, Mr. B. cannot expect to commence where the prize breeder leaves off. Speaking for myself I now have a few queens in my apiary that \$27.50 each, could not buy. I feel thus sure of the cause of what success I do meet with. To sell them at that price would be a loss in dollars and cents, to say nothing of discomfiture.

I think Mr. Briggs, like Mr. Shuck, as stated on the same page, is breeding for too many points at the same time. All he wants is the most honey with the least capital, labor, and discomfiture. It is my opinion that he who leaves out the brown bee, thus breeding for yellow bands, will get away behind in the race. Read the following points of excellence given the German bees over the Italians, by L. L. Langstroth: "They commence to breed earlier in the season, build the straightest and most worker comb, work more readily in surplus boxes; they make the whitest comb honey, less inclined to swarm, more sensibly affected by loss of queen."

Prof. Cook credits them with being more hardy and likely to survive our most trying winters.

I wish to add that these black or German bees being so different in their nature and disposition from the Italians, have many other minor points of advantage to the master, which, though small, all play a large part in the success and comfort of a season's experience. I will mention a few: they alight sooner when swarming, which often saves a mixing of swarms and its consequent troubles; they also hive more readily, each one seeming to be determined to get in first; they drive up into the forcing box in less than half the time (queen and all), when making swarms artificially; they mind the admonitions of the smoker much more readily than do the Italians, etc.

Now I am not pleading for Germans vs. Italians, but I do insist on retaining some of their valuable superiori-

ties, possessed also by the brown German bee, by adding this cross to the "Coming Bee."

Mr. Shuck's tabulated report, proves beyond a doubt, a good season. Whatever there may be of good bees, good management, or good anything else, we *know* there was a good season. Now, as there is no comparison made between Mr. Shuck's strain and any other, we have no evidence that the large yield of honey reported, is at all due to his strain of bees. If such is a fair inference, then their "pitiable honeyless" condition about June first, is the same evidence of a worthless strain.

Mr. Shuck says, "Mr. Heddon and Mr. Doolittle both claim to have superior strains of bees, yet they both complain more or less of the frequent occurrence of inferior queens."

Then he goes on with a report of his honey shower. Now, are we to infer that Mr. Shuck never finds any inferior queens? I can not speak for Mr. Doolittle's; all I can say is that if I found "fifty or sixty inferior queens," judged by a reasonable standard of superiority, I should think that something unusual had happened to my bees. But, passing through the crucible of my standard, I find from none to 3 or 5 worthless queens each spring, and I supersede many more, not "worthless," but from various ways not coming up to a certain standard of excellence that I have fixed in my mind and in the better part of my apiary. Of course, this standard moves as fast as the improvement of my apiary moves forward and upward.

If Mr. Shuck has a strain of bees so nearly perfect, that they have no inferior queens, a supersedure of which is not labor well spent, then he is ahead of my imagination. I never expect to reach such a point of excellence. I know what these honey showers are. I have had a larger yield, the apiary through, than that reported by Mr. Shuck. I had one colony, that same season, which gave more than twice the surplus obtained by his best colony, and at the same time my bees were nearly all of the German variety. I never expect to realize as great a difference in results from different colonies, different management, different strains or races of bees, as from different seasons.

In my next I will have something to say about some of the methods and implements used in breeding for better bees.

Dowagiac, Mich., Nov. 26, 1882.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Comb vs. Extracted Honey.

W. H. BUSSEY.

I have been much interested in the discussions at the different conventions this fall, reports of which have been given in the BEE JOURNAL. There seems to be no definite conclusion as to the exact comparative cost of the production of comb and extracted honey, and if, by means of these few lines, I can get it definitely settled, I shall feel well repaid.

I notice that Mr. Jones, *et al.*, at the National Convention, stated that they could produce from two to five times as much extracted as of comb honey, and also that they could make \$5 on extracted to \$1.00 on comb honey.

Now, while I do not wish to contradict these statements, it seems to me that it should not be so. Taking the reports of the National and the North-western Conventions, together or separately, they do not show it; yet they ought to be considered a fair average. It does not seem reasonable to me and I will try to give some of my reasons for thinking differently. The profits are what we are after.

Take, for illustration, the report of Messrs. Oatman & Son, who obtained 26,000 lbs. of honey in the comb from 229 colonies, with an increase of about 50 per cent. I understand that they disposed of their entire crop, at Dundee, for 20 cents per lb., net. No doubt it was a fine lot of honey, but even estimating it at Dr. Miller's figures, (page 706,) 16 cents *net* (which I think is cutting too much for expense, as will be seen further on), it is double the price that can be obtained for extracted in the best shape, and a slower sale. If we look at the market reports from week to week, we shall see the same thing.

Regarding the cost of production, I think it will be admitted by all that there is less work in obtaining comb honey than in getting extracted, with the difference in favor of the comb. The main part of the work for comb honey can be done in the winter and spring, while, with extracted honey, the work must be done in the heat of summer, when we are the busiest.

Now, let us see what the comb honey costs? Nothing but your labor! You sell the honey in sections for enough to pay for the sections themselves, the foundation, boxing, glassing, etc., etc. If you do not believe it weigh 1,000 sections and figure it up. With extracted honey you have to buy barrels, and then sell the honey, less the package, at half the price of comb honey.

I stated that the reports of the two conventions showed poorly for extracted honey. It will be seen, by referring to Dr. Miller's table, page 706, that the eight persons referred to as having such big results, the majority of them ran for comb honey.

We know that the field bees do not build the comb. If the colony is strong in young bees when your honey flow begins, I think there need be no fear that the foundation will get drawn out as fast as it will be needed, and by giving them plenty of sections, can we not obtain just as many pounds of comb as extracted honey? Of course, if we have only a small number of colonies and had built up a home trade, using tin pails and jelly cups, we could dispose of it to advantage, but I did not refer to that; I had reference to the wholesale trade only. Comb honey will sell itself, while we have to force the extracted. Therefore, I fail to see how we can make it pay like comb honey.

Cannot we get at the facts? We ought to know; a farmer ought to

know what an acre produces, and what it has cost to produce it; just as much as a manufacturer knows what a certain piece of goods or machinery costs.

We ought to know what it costs to produce a queen; what it costs to produce a colony of bees; how much honey it takes; how much it costs to keep a colony through the season, and how much it costs to produce a pound of comb or extracted honey. I, for one, am anxious to know, and how much more (if any) of extracted honey can be produced under the same circumstances than of honey in the comb.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17, 1882.

For the American Bee Journal.

### How I Introduce Queens.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Having been requested to describe my method of introducing queens, in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, I will now try to do so. The reason why so many fail in introducing queens, is, in my opinion, because they are not careful enough in noting the behavior of the bees toward the queen given them. If only one or two bees are hostile toward a queen, I have found that the same are capable of turning the whole colony against her. If beginners were to fully learn that, so long as a single bee appeared hostile toward a queen, she should be kept caged, we should hear less of the loss of queens in introducing.

My method of introducing any queen I consider valuable, is this: I first make a cage from wire cloth, containing 14 to 16 meshes to the inch, by cutting a piece 4x6 inches square. I now cut from each corner a piece  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch square, when the sides and ends are bent at right angles, so as to form a box, as it were, without a bottom,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  inches square. Now take out the cross wires one-half the way down the sides and ends you have bent up, and you have the cage so that you can press it to the combs  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch wherever you choose.

In order to get the new queen introduced with the least trouble, I prefer not to remove the queen I wish to supersede, till I am ready to put the new one in her place. To be sure that the new queen cannot get away from me I take her to the house, open the cage she came in before a window and clip her wings, after which she is put into a round wire-cloth cage (the same as was formerly used in introducing), when we are ready to look for the queen to be superseded. To best find her, I commence to take frames out at the side of the hive, looking the first two over hastily, and putting them in an empty hive. As I take out the third, I look down the side of the fourth frame, as it hangs in the hive, for, if the queen should be on the side of that comb, she will start to go around to the opposite side of the frame as soon as the light strikes her, in which undertaking she is readily seen. If she is not there, I look on the side of the third frame opposite me, holding it so that the vision strikes it oblique-

ly, as a queen is more readily seen by looking at her side than on her back. I keep on taking out frames until she is found, and rarely fail in finding one on trying the first time. If I do not succeed, I commence to place them back, looking at them in the same way, as I take them from the empty hive. The knowledge that a queen will always run from the side of the frame exposed to the light, upon opening a hive, saves much looking for the queen on the side of the frame next the operator.

Having found the queen, I look the combs over till I find one from which the young bees are hatching quite plentifully, and having some honey in it also. From this comb I shake all the bees, and then let the queen crawl from the round cage upon the comb. When she gets where I can place the cage over her, so as to enclose some honey and hatching brood within it, I do so, and press the points into the comb as far as unraveled, when the frame is put in the hive, leaving space enough between the frames, so that the bees can get around and over the cage.

In 24 hours I go and look at the cage. If the bees are thickly clustered over the cage, biting the wire cloth and showing signs of anger, I put it back and wait 24 hours more. So I keep on until not a single bee shows signs of trying to get into the cage to sting the queen; but all are spread evenly, standing on the cage as they do on the combs. When such is the case I carefully lift the cage from over the queen, letting her and the young bees, which have been hatched during her confinement, go where they please, keeping watch all the while to see that the bees treat her kindly. If they do, I put the comb in the hive; if not, she is caged again. In from one-half to one hour after liberating, I go and look at the queen again, and if she is now treated as their old queen was before removal, I shut the hive considering her safely introduced.

Right here I wish to say that I often release a queen in 12 hours and find that she is all right, and I rarely have to wait, about letting her out, more than 24 hours. Still, in extreme cases, I have been obliged to keep them caged nearly 10 days. Do not be afraid of the queen dying in the cage, for if placed over honey, as I have spoken of, she will live a month. The only trouble when left so long, is, that the bees may gnaw the comb away so as to get under the cage. If liable to do this, I shake all the bees off and move the cage to a different place.

On page 437 of the present volume of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, Mr. G. W. Demaree says, "The queen will generally begin to lay in one or two days after she is accepted by the bees; and after she begins to lay, she is as safe as if she had been reared in the hive." This can be laid down as a rule, and I will say that one-half of the queens introduced by me by the above method are fed by the bees outside of the cage, and acknowledged as mistress by those hatching within the cage; hence eggs are laid in the cells from which the young bees have

hatched. When I find these circumstances existing I remove the cage and close the hive without fear of the queen being disturbed.

I have used the above plan for nearly 3 years, and have not lost a single queen. If I wish to exchange queens in the yard, which are not valued very highly; or wish to give a queen from a nucleus to a queenless colony, I simply take the frame having the queen on, with all the adhering bees and put it in the center of the queenless colony. In this way I save much valuable time, both to me and the bees, and do not lose 1 queen in 20. But when a queen has come from a distance, or in case of a valuable queen, I know of no better way than the plan first given.

Borodino, N. Y.

For the American Bee Journal.

### The Statistical Report for Maine.

J. A. MORTON, M. D.

DEAR EDITOR—I owe to the bee-keepers an apology for the imperfect and incomplete report of bees and honey for Maine, as given to the National Society. I did not have the blanks, or any definite instructions what to do; and I waited so long that I had scarcely any time to even do what I did. I may in a future communication give you some idea of the industry of the remaining 7 counties of the State. All or nearly all I gave was obtained by 2 days hard work at our State fair, and I was sick while there and just able to scribble off what I could before 5 a. m., Monday, Oct. 2d, and mail it at that hour, actually not having time to read it over after writing. So when you gave the slight notice in your next issue and punched us on the "old foggy 30 per cent. loss in wintering," I felt ashamed but when in a recent number you gave the full report, table and all, I felt better, but sorry I had not obtained the report for the whole 16 counties, and given a little more time and care to my report. I also thank you for its insertion,—and pledge my word, if I can have the necessary blanks and instructions, to do all I can for a full and correct report of every town in Maine, either in assisting our Vice President or on a sub-committee under your supervision. Cannot a postal card be ruled and printed with headings so as to give all needed information from bee-men to the committee, also full instructions on a slip of paper printed and the card with slip of instructions mailed in unsealed envelope either from vice president or some other person appointed for the purpose, to at least one bee-man in each town, and he could collect the statistics, filling the blank cards and forward without any additional postage? This plan, if practicable, it seems to me, would involve the least expense to the society and none to each bee-man returning the postal cards. If one card is not enough use two, one in the spring and one in the fall. How does the idea strike you? These cards could have either your name and address or that of vice president or sub-

committee of each State or county all printed ready to mail. Then if returned to the latter they could all be condensed on one card or on blanks and returned to headquarters. It seems to me this plan would be less expensive and more direct than that of Mr. Terrell.

I think more and more of the JOURNAL every week it comes. I shall be willing to pay something towards aiding in some plan to attain the desired end, in bee statistics.

J. A. MORTON.

Bethel, Maine, Nov. 22, 1882.

[Yes; if we can find at least one bee-man in every county who could and would get the desired information and send it to the State vice-president, and he to the committee, it would be a cheap plan. But, we fear, the if ruins the proposition. We shall see, however, and the future will determine. Dr. Miller is, we are informed, the chairman of the committee, and when the committee are called together and have a deliberation on the subject, the several plans suggested will have due consideration.

Since the above was in type, the following, from the Secretary of the State Association, has come to hand. Maine is setting an example to all the Vice Presidents of the National Society and Secretaries of State Associations, which we hope will be followed by those officers in every State in America:

Wishing to make out as full a report as possible of the number of colonies of bees owned, and honey, wax, etc., taken for the past year in the State of Maine; bee-keepers will confer a favor on the bee-keeping fraternity by filling out the following and sending the same to William Hoyt, Secretary of the Maine Bee-Keepers' Association, Ripley, Me.

1. Name.
2. P. O. Address.
3. Number of colonies owned October 1, 1881.
4. Number of colonies owned May 1, 1882.
5. Number of colonies owned October 1, 1882.
6. Number of colonies showing yellow bands.
7. Number of colonies of blacks.
8. Number of colonies sold during the year.
9. Number of colonies bought during the year.
10. Number of queens sold.
11. Number of queens bought.
12. Number of pounds of honey taken.
13. Number of pounds of wax taken.
14. Kind of hive used or preferred.
15. How and where wintered.

We hope that the matter of obtaining correct statistics will receive that attention due to such an important subject.—ED.]

From the Apiculturist.

### The Cheap Queen Traffic.

G. W. DEMAREE.

I have taken no part heretofore in the discussion of the subject pertaining to the traffic in "cheap queens," because I have regarded much that has been said on the subject as a species of cheap advertisements. I have wondered at the patience of the proprietors whose columns have been filled with arguments, *pro* and *con*, as to whether or not it pays to rear queens at a certain price. It is not a matter of general interest to bee-keepers, as to whether or not queens can be reared for \$1 at a profit. That is a matter which concerns the breeder alone. There is a phase of the cheap queen business, however, which does concern every intelligent bee-keeper, and that is as to whether or not the slipshod methods so commonly practised in queen-rearing and queen-bartering has been conducive to the best interests of bee-culture.

Although many have disposed of the subject in short order, by either condemning or approving of it, to my mind the subject is not so easily disposed of.

If we are willing to admit that bee-culture is yet in a "crude state," and are content for it to remain so for years to come, why, then, the tons of honey obtained and put upon the market of late years would indicate that the "cheap traffic in queens" has done wonders for bee-culture.

But there is another view of the subject. Many of us believe that if the breeders of queens had, all this time, been pursuing a more scientific course in selecting and breeding, with one eye to the very best stock that can be obtained, and had been less selfish and greedy, and more determined to send out none but the best queens, bee-culture would be far in advance of what it is to-day.

Most persons seem to be unable to perceive that there is quite a difference between the shoddy "dollar queen" business, and the legitimate business of rearing and selling either tested or untested queens to suit customers.

"Dollar queen" is a shoddy phrase, borrowed from the trashy dollar store business. It means about this: "I have many hundreds of articles to sell, they are worth from little or nothing up to one or two dollars, but these articles which are worth one or two dollars, are in comparison to those that are worth little or nothing, about as one is to a hundred. My customers must take them all, you can have any of them for a dollar, you may get a bargain."

You will see that the shoddy dollar queen business requires of you to buy with your eyes shut, and take anything that is "born alive." The wise man suggested that no man was weak enough to expect to capture a bird by laying the "snare in its sight," but it would appear that intelligent bipeds can be taken in in that way.

The generality of mankind have a weakness for "cheap goods," and

there is nothing particularly strange or wrong about it; nevertheless, it works evil and that continually. This false notion of "cheap traffic," is at the bottom of all shoddy business.

I have kept a small queen-rearing department to my apiary for several years past to supply my own apiary with choice stock and for experiment, and in this way I have gained quite an experience in queen-rearing. The breeder should make it an undeviating rule to reject at the start all queens which are abnormal in size, color or form. This I believe to be essential to scientific queen breeding. This rule will apply to the scientific breeding of all animals, but more particularly to queen breeding, because the queen is a creature of "development." Were I rearing queens for the market, I would pursue this course with fidelity, and would have no hesitation to sell such selected queens to suit customers, reducing the price when sold, before they were tested as to their mating.

That the reader may have a glimpse at the inside of the dollar queen business, I quote from the catalogue of one of our largest dealers in cheap as well as dear queens. And, by the way, a gentleman who is as square as a brick in his dealings, and hence has nothing to conceal as to his manner of doing business. Here it is, *verbatim et literatim*:

"DOLLAR QUEENS.—The dollar queens are always taken just as they come, and are *never culled*. Customers often ask us to pick out a large yellow one for them. My friends, who would then have the *small dark ones*? We can't do it for anybody, not even the Queen of England. If you want us to *pick*, you must buy *tested ones*." [Italics mine.]

The above speaks a whole volume for the "true inwardness" of the shoddy dollar queen business. The dollar queen man will not "pick" for anybody, not even the Queen of England, but he will pick for his dear, precious self, else where does he get those "large yellow" ones to sell as "tested ones." But, then, who will take the "small, dark ones," if it is known that the large yellow ones are sold at the same price? Echo answers, who?

It will be seen that by following the rules of scientific breeding, instead of the slipshod dollar queen methods, the breeders will have no "small dark or otherwise abnormal queens for sale, and not resort to the wily tricks of "trade" to work off the trash.

Taking this view of the case, the difference between the lottery dollar queen business, and the business of careful breeding and selling each queen upon its own merits, is as wide as the heavens are above the earth.

Christiansburg, Ky.

Examine the Date following your name on the wrapper label of this paper; it indicates the end of the month to which you have paid your subscription on the BEE JOURNAL.



### Local Convention Directory.

1882. *Time and Place of Meeting.*  
Dec. 6-7, Michigan State, at Kalamazoo.  
T. F. Bingham, Sec., Abromia, Mich.
1883.  
Jan. 9.—Cortland Union, at Cortland, N. Y.  
M. C. Bean, Sec., McGrawville, N. Y.  
9.—Ohio State, at Columbus, Ohio.  
D. Spear, Sec., Cardington, Ohio.  
11, Nebraska State, at Wahoo, Neb.  
Geo. M. Hawley, Sec.  
16.—Eastern N. Y., at Albany, N. Y.  
E. Quakenbush, Sec., Barnsville, N. Y.  
16-18, Northeastern, at Syracuse, N. Y.  
G. W. House, Fayetteville, N. Y.  
18, Champlain Valley, at Middleburg, Vt.  
T. Brookins, Sec.  
19, 20.—Mahoning Valley, at Berlin Centre, O.  
L. Carson, Pres.  
Feb. 3.—Northern Ohio, at Norwalk, O.  
8.—Maine State, at Dexter.  
Wm. Hoyt, Sec.  
April 5.—Utah, at Salt Lake City.  
E. Stevenson, Sec.  
May 11.—Iowa Central, at Winterset.  
J. E. Pryor, Sec.  
—, —Texas State Convention, at McKinney.  
Dr. W. R. Howard, Sec.  
Oct. 17, 18.—Northwestern, at Chicago, Ill.  
Thomas G. Newman, Sec.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—Ed.

### Oregon Convention.

Quite a number of persons interested in bee culture attended the preliminary meeting at Williamette, on October 25.

An organization was effected, constitution and by-laws adopted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Dr. J. W. Morris, President; A. Warner, Vice-President; E. E. Charman, Secretary; A. F. Miller, Treasurer; J. D. Rusk of Clackamas, M. V. Ensley of Yamhill, and T. L. Riggs of Multnomah, were chosen as an Executive Committee.

The first annual meeting of the newly-formed society will be held November 22, 1882, at 10 o'clock, at Oregon City.—*Williamette Farmer*.

### Southern Cal. District Convention.

The following report is gleaned from the *Apiculturist*, but we cannot find out where the Convention was held—we presume it was at Los Angeles, but the report does not state. It was held on Oct. 19.

The subject of shipping honey, the most suitable package for the different markets, and the crop of Southern California, was fully discussed by those present. The subject of the different races of bees was then brought up. Mr. Harbinson thought that the Holy Land bees were very good, but preferred a cross between them and the Italians to either race in its purity, and that the Holy Land bees were very uneasy when there was no honey to be obtained from natural sources,

consequently they were more apt to rob and were not a very good bee for a poor year.

At half-past one the meeting was opened with President Pleasants in the chair. The books were then open for the reception of new members. The following joined the Association: D. S. Given, Los Angeles; M. H. Mendelson, Newhall; A. W. Osburn, Los Angeles, and M. F. Ritchie, of Florence, Los Angeles county, was elected an honorary member.

The President read his address. Mr. Levering moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the President for his able address, and that it be placed on file with the Secretary. Carried.

The election of officers being next in order, Mr. Levering moved that the same officers be re-elected. Carried.

A paper on different subjects was read by Mr. Harbinson, for which he received a vote of thanks from the association. He referred to the importance of taking steps at once to memorialize Congress to pass a law similar to the timber law, whereby the settler may acquire a title to government land by planting a specified number of acres of the same in bee feed-trees, flowers, etc. Such an act, if it could be secured, would be very applicable to the rough mountain lands, and would insure the occupation of them, whereas they might never be settled and remain barren mountains as they now are. The passage of such a law would cause the barren wastes to bloom as a Canaan. Apiculture would soon become more reliable and assume a more important position among the industries of the country.

It was moved by Mr. Levering that Mr. Harbinson be appointed a committee of one to draft a memorial embodying the main object of this paper. Carried.

A communication was received from Mr. S. N. Wickoff and read by the secretary, for which he (Mr. Wickoff) received a vote of thanks, and it was ordered placed on file.

A report of San Diego county was then handed in by Mr. Harbinson, and was as follows: 4,680 cases comb honey, net, 262,080 lbs.; extracted honey, 226,000 lbs.; value of honey, \$46,139.60; value of wax, \$3,860.40; total value, \$50,000.00.

The report of the committee on the protection of bees against foul brood was received, and the committee discharged. The committee on new constitution and by-laws reported that they had never met; they were given till the next annual meeting to report.

The subject of foul brood was then taken up and discussed by those present; each one giving his experience and belief as to its origin.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to meet during Fair week, 1883.

The annual meeting of the Cortland Union Bee-keepers' Association will be held in Cortland, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1883.

M. C. BEAN, Sec.  
McGrawville, N. Y.

Read before the N. A. B. K. S.  
**Courtesy in Journalism.**

A. I. ROOT.

I should never have chosen such a subject had not Professor Cook kindly asked me to take it; or, rather suggested it, as it were. In the first place, I do not feel sure that my experience in journalism would warrant my taking such a subject; and then again, I am not sure that my ideas might not be called queer and singular, by some.

As this is a bee convention, I presume the kind of journalism I am expected to speak of is bee journalism. If I am to be allowed the term; and as we now have a half dozen or more bee periodicals published in our own country, and about as many more in other countries, it very likely behooves us to consider well this very matter of courtesy in journalism. Are the editors and the writers for the bee periodicals more uncourteous to each other than those of other class journals? I trust not, although I think it *has* been said, that all bee-men, so long accustomed to stinging ways, sometimes go so far as to think that stinging things in print are right and proper.

A manager of a theater once said, by way of excusing himself for some things in the play, that theaters are just what the public demand they should be, thus throwing the blame all on his patrons. Editors of bee periodicals might doubtless say, that their journals are edited in such a way as to please the wants and wishes of the greater number of their subscribers. There may be truth in this, and it would be a very convenient way for us who have the periodicals in charge, to throw all blame for what want of courtesy there may have been in our respective publications on to the shoulders of our patrons and contributors. It might be very convenient, but it would not be right. At the same time that we strive to please those who give us their support, it is our duty to strive to elevate and ennoble. It is every teacher's duty to do this; and what teacher should be more careful than the editor? These papers go into our homes, and it is to be hoped they are read by our children. We all know it will not do to give our children all they ask for. As we are all but children of a larger growth, the same rule will apply to most of us, I believe. It is not always well or wise to give us all we ask for.

All bodies are in the habit, usually, of choosing some one from among their number to look after their best interests. We have teachers for our youth, pastors of our churches for grown-up children, and our papers and magazines for the people at large. Perhaps these latter are primarily for the purpose of keeping us informed of the events of the times; but at the same time they must exercise a powerful influence over the morals of the people before whom they speak. What, then, should be the character of these leaders and teachers? If it is a fact, that our papers are to a great extent what we, as a people, demand of those who publish them, what is our duty as

a people in the matter? Your pastor is very glad indeed to have you take him by the hand and tell him that his sermons have been helpful to you, and your doing so helps him, perhaps more than you imagine, to preach better sermons. So every editor is glad to hear from those whom his words reach; and not only is he glad of words of commendation, but those of kind criticism. In fact, he is often led to do things he would never think of doing, because some one suggested it. Of course, these suggestions are not always wise, and, on this account, an editor needs more than ordinary wisdom and discrimination.

I need hardly say that those who wield the power of the press should be free from and entirely above, if it were possible, all feelings of prejudice, spite or jealousy. The wants and needs and rights of his readers should be all equally dear to him. The peculiarities and, perhaps, weaknesses of each member of his large family should be held sacred and touched upon with the greatest gentleness; and he, above all others, should have a wide charity.

Think gently of the erring:  
 Ye may not know the power  
 With which the dark temptation came  
 In some unguarded hour.

Whatever appears in print is a public matter. It is more public than any thing that can be said in any public meeting, because it stands there to be read of all men—ay, and women and children too. When we have visitors at our homes we are very careful to be courteous to them, and we are on our best behavior as it were; for who would think of indulging in little spites, or unkind words, before company? I fear we sometimes forget that whatever is printed is before a very large company. Few can realize how it cuts and smarts to be held up in derision in public print, who have not passed through it. It may be urged that this dread of being published is a most powerful restraint to one who is strongly tempted to do wrong, and I grant this, and would by all means advise warning the public when the matter is something demanding that they should be warned. I think we all agree in this; but at the same time I believe in putting it mildly, and using a few kind words instead of harsh, to do the most good.

There is one kind of temptation into which we may all of us be drawn, that I would speak of. Sooner or later somebody will "come down" on you a little roughly, and perhaps a trifle unjustly, or what amounts to the same thing, you may, if you are of the proper temperament, *imagine* some one has publicly insulted you, when such is really not the case. In either instance, what should a real live man do, when publicly and falsely accused? In a great many cases I would say, do nothing at all. One reason for giving this advice would be, because if you say anything you will say too much. While it is bad for a contributor to fill a column or more in endeavoring to set himself right before the people, it is still worse for the editor to use space in this way.

Years ago some one accused me unjustly, through one of the bee papers. I have forgotten now what it was about, and who it was that wrote it. I thank God I have forgotten, dear friends; for if I should meet the man here to-day who wrote it, I could shake hands with him pleasantly, without even remembering it was he who wronged me. Well, I was so badly stirred up I could hardly write without trembling. I would write only just a few words to set myself right. Those few should be right to the point. I wrote and wrote and wrote, and still there was just one more very important point that you all ought to know in the case. I had neglected my work an hour or more; and when I looked at the long manuscript, I had a sort of misgiving that there ought not to be any occasion for any such a long rigmarole, no matter how much I had been abused. At this crisis our pastor happened to come in, and I laid the matter before him in a general way. "Brother R.," said I, "is it not a fact, that there is something wrong, whenever it becomes necessary for us to use that amount of space in self-defense?" and I held up the long manuscript. His assent was more in his kind look than the words: "Yes, my friend, there is something wrong when so much needs to be said, or seems to need to be said, on either side." Down it went into the waste basket, and you can hardly tell how thankful I am that it did go there. The controversy stopped at the beginning. I do not think I ever suffered much in the estimation of any one, for people judge more by the life a man lives right along year after year than by what somebody says about him, even if it is said in print.

Do you ask, then, what harm these unjust attacks do in a paper? My friend, it harms the one who writes them; it harms the editor who gives place to it, and it harms those who read. If every word of it be true, and it be written in an unkind and unchristianlike spirit, it harms the guilty party, for it makes him harder and more wicked. As quarrels are contagious, and in one sense fascinating to the young,—are you aware, friends, that a dog-fight has its fascinations?—well, our children, growing up at your house and my house enter into the spirit of these controversies, and get to thinking it is the way to do business, to fight it out in words in this way, both parties get stirred up, and fearfully exaggerate without meaning to, or, in fact, without knowing they have done so, and on and on it goes, and, it may be, ending in lawsuits, and years of quarrels. Did you never observe, that when a man has a quarrel or controversy with one person, he is pretty sure to have another very soon with somebody else? He has got mentally sick, as it were; and the worst part of it is, he does not know he is sick.

It is not alone we, who are comparatively without talent, and a high order of education, that are guilty of a want of courtesy through the papers; but it sometimes happens that ministers of the gospel, and professors in

our schools and colleges, seem to forget, or be sorely tempted, at least, and to have faith in a war of words, rather than to have faith in the teachings of our Savior when he said, "Do good to those that hate you."

A very good friend of mine was once shamefully abused by one who, like himself, stood prominently before the people. The injured one sat down at his desk and took the article, point by point, and paid him back in his own coin, driving him into corners he could never get out of, and he did it so nicely, and with such skill, he could not resist the temptation of carrying the paper home to his wife, to let her see how cleverly he had done it. To his surprise, she did not commend him for his wisdom and skill in making his clever hits, but, on the contrary, declared he must, under no circumstances, think of having it go into print. Like a good husband, he yielded to his wife's superior wisdom, and and wrote so kind a reply that his opponent was ashamed of himself, and the two are, I trust, to-day on a friendly footing, even though their lifework both lies in the same department of natural science. I believe if these things were shown to our wives, oftener than they are, it would be a better world than it is. I presume we cannot all of us be always quiet and cool under all provocations; but I feel sure we can, if we try hard, let nothing ever go into print, over our own signatures, but what is kind and gentle, even though it be written to and of the unthankful. "He that ruleth his spirit, is greater than he that taketh a city."

Medina, Ohio.

The 17th annual convention of the Michigan State Bee-keepers' Association will be held in Kalamazoo, Dec. 6 and 7, 1882. All interested are cordially invited to participate in the discussions—which will embrace the live issues of the Apiculture of to-day. Thomas G. Newman, A. I. Root, D. A. Jones, Prof. A. J. Cook, and many other distinguished apiculturists are expected to be present. Low rates of board at hotels have been secured.

T. F. BINGHAM, Sec.

Abronia, Mich.

The annual meeting of the Mahoning Valley Bee-keepers' Association will be held at Berlin Center, Mahoning Co., O., in the town hall on Friday and Saturday the 19th and 20th of January, 1883. All bee-keepers are invited to attend and send essays, papers, implements, or any thing of interest to the fraternity. A full attendance is requested of all who are interested. In fact, the meetings will be so interesting that you cannot afford to miss them. We expect a lecturer from abroad on the evening of the 19th.

L. CARSON, Pres.

The annual meeting of the Champlain Valley Bee-keepers' Association will be held at Middleburg, Vt., on Thursday, January 18, 1883, at 10 a. m.

T. BROOKINS, Sec.

The Nebraska State Bee-keepers' Association, will hold its annual session in Wahoo, Saunders county, Neb., commencing Thursday, Jan. 11th, 1883. Arrangements have been made with the railroads to secure  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fare for the round trip. The Saunders county Bee-keepers' Association will furnish entertainment free to all visiting apiarists. Bee-keepers from neighboring States will be welcomed.

T. L. VON DORN, Pres.

GEO. M. HAWLEY, Sec.

The Ohio State Bee-keepers' Association will meet in Columbus, in the rooms of the *Ohio State Journal*, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 9 and 10, 1883. A full attendance of members, and all interested in bee-culture, is requested, as matters of interest and importance will be discussed.

Dr. H. BESSE, Delaware, O., Pres.  
DANIEL SPEAR, Cardington, O., Sec.

## SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

**Swarming, Moving Bees, Etc.**—Where I lived during the past summer (Warren Co., Iowa) we had a fair crop of honey. I commenced the season with 39 colonies of Italians, hybrid and black bees; and obtained an average of 115 lbs. of extracted honey per colony, spring count. I lived 20 swarms and returned about as many more to the parent hives. The spring was cold and backward, up to the 4th of July. We had a profuse white clover bloom, but it yielded honey very sparingly from about the 10th of June until the 10th of July, when basswood opened and gave a moderate run. About the 10th of August, bees began to gather honey dew rapidly, and kept it up until fall flowers came, which lasted until the drouth cut it short; but the late harvest was decidedly the best run of the season. Your advice to divide for increase rather than trust to natural swarming is, I think, good. I practiced it for several years but have now ceased to do so, for I believe it is an acknowledged fact, by experienced bee-men, that there is no other condition in which a swarm will work so readily, as when it was obtained in the natural way, and if any one asks me for advice as to what plan to follow for increase, I refer them to G. M. Doolittle's article on "How I Clip Queen's Wings and Why," on page 725 of the present volume. That is my plan exactly; but that makes it necessary for the bee-keeper to be on hand. I have had a little experience in moving bees, having just had 18 colonies shipped from Ackworth, Warren Co., Iowa, to Weston, Platte Co., Mo., a distance of 200 miles, by rail. They came on the express, for two reasons; in the first place, the freight would have been \$2.65 per hundred pounds, while by express it was \$2.15; and, in the second place, they came through without delay, while as freight they would have been a week

on the way, perhaps causing the loss of some colonies. They were shipped over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and I would like to ask if it is customary for railroads to discriminate against bees in the matter of freight, in this way. Their rates for bees in hives was 3 times first-class in Iowa, and double first-class in Missouri, which made it more expensive than to ship by express. I am going to give the bee business a trial either here in Missouri or just across the Missouri river in Kansas; I think this is a good locality for the business, in the forepart of the season, as the pastures are covered with white clover and basswood is abundant, honey locust, red bud and buck brush are plenty, but I do not know how the late harvest will be here.

L. G. PURVIS.

Weston, Mo., Nov. 27, 1882.

[Railroads sometimes make very unjust discriminations; they charge more than twice as much to carry honey in barrels as they do syrup. In the matter of bees, too, they are very unreasonable.—Ed.]

**Report.**—I had, spring count, 63 colonies; increased to 100, and obtained about 8,000 pounds of honey; no fall crop.

O. R. FLOURNEY.

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 27, 1882.

**Had No Honey Except from White Clover.**—Bees have done well here this summer. I commenced the honey season with 25 colonies and increased to 52; took from them 4,000 pounds of extracted honey and 1,000 of comb honey, and they have plenty to winter on. We had no honey from fruit blossom worth speaking of, and there was but little fall honey; it was too cold both in spring and fall; the only yield of honey we obtained was from white clover. Winter has come now; to-day there are two inches of snow on the ground. My bees are safe in the cellar. I put them in yesterday, the 28th; so we have another winter before us which I hope will be favorable for the bees.

H. J. SMITH.

Burlington, Wis., Nov. 29, 1882.

**It Pays to Plant for Honey.**—I have had the pleasure of seeing bees work, during the past summer, on a number of kinds of honey plants of my own raising, and I am so well satisfied that "it pays to plant for honey," that I shall use all the ground I can spare for that purpose. I set out some catnip, motherwort and sweet clover plants last fall and some Simpson plants in the spring, and am well satisfied with them all as honey plants. They were thronged with bees all day long while they were in bloom, except sweet clover, which is in blossom yet. I saw a few bees at work on it Nov. 11. An acre of ground, at a low estimate, will, if set out with the plants I have named, give employment to 300,000 bees all day long for weeks when there is nothing else in this part of the country for them to work on. I started Simpson plants in a greenhouse, about

the time to start early tomatoes; some of them grew six feet high, and I counted over 2,000 blossoms on each plant. I planted Mammoth mignonette, borage and spider plant; the bees worked a little on the spider and borage, but were not eager for it; the mignonette was thronged with bees all the time. I have 33 colonies of bees; I had 9 in the spring and took 2 out of trees; the increase was by natural swarming. T. ELICOTT.  
Fentonville, Mich., Nov. 27, 1882.

**\$28.15 Per Colony.**—My report for the past season is as follows: I began the season with 23 colonies, in fair condition; 2 colonies lost their queens after May 1, and had to rear others, to take their place, thus lessening the general average. The early part of the season was cold and backward and bees had to be fed until June 10, after which the season was fine till late in the fall. My bees increased to 42 good colonies, and I obtained 3,200 lbs. of fine comb honey from them, all in 1 and 2 lb. sections, except 400 pounds, being an average of 140 lbs. spring count. My best colony gave 245 lbs., all in 1 lb. sections, except 10 lbs. My honey sold at an average of 17c. per lb., making from this colony \$41.65. On Nov. 25 my bees were put in winter quarters in good condition, all having on an average 40 lbs. of good thick honey. They are in a cellar built in a side hill, with good ventilation and 3 feet of earth and straw on the roof. In this the temperature will vary but little, as I know by experience, and fully expect them to come out in good condition, let the winter be mild or severe. In the above report I have counted the 20 new swarms at one dollar each. J. V. CALDWELL.  
Cambridge, Ill., Nov. 28, 1882.

**The Past Season in Scotland.**—Our honey season here, is now a thing of the past, and I am sorry to say it has not been so successful as was expected this year. In some quarters, such as Ayr and Perth Shires, a fair quantity was gathered in. I saw Mr. Wood (of Benmore, Argyshire) yesterday and he said that his bees have been pretty successful, considering the weather. The observatory hive (which I wrote about in my last report of our Shire) has been a great success; the bees in it have gathered in a good quantity of honey, but he intends to leave it all with them, to bring them safely through the winter. He intends to keep the bees in this hive permanently and wishes to have them strong and healthy in the spring. The bees around here are all in their winter quarters, so that all will be dormant for a few months. The most of the bee-keepers here winter them on the outside, very few putting them in cellars or out-houses. Mr. Bennett left here for a cruise in the Mediterranean about a month ago; he intends to visit Mr. Benton in Cyprus, before returning home. The weather has been very bad here for some time, and we have had a considerable amount of rain of late. JOHN D. HUTCHISON.  
Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 11, 1882.

## THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

### ADVERTISING RATES for 1883.

**20 cents per line of space, each insertion,**  
For either the Weekly or Monthly Editions.

A line of this type will contain about 8 words; TWELVE lines will occupy ONE-INCH of space. Transient Advertisements payable in advance. Editorial Notices, 50 cents per line.

**SPECIAL RATES.**—Advertisements will be inserted in both Weekly and Monthly editions, at the following prices, if wholly paid in advance:

SPACE.	One month	Two months	Three months	Six months	One Year.
1 in. 12 lines	10.00	18.00	25.00	38.00	50.00
2 in. 24 lines	20.00	32.00	40.00	60.00	80.00
3 in. 36 lines	25.00	40.00	50.00	75.00	100.00
4 in. 48 lines	32.00	50.00	65.00	90.00	125.00
5 in. 60 lines	40.00	60.00	75.00	110.00	150.00
6 in. 72 lines	45.00	70.00	90.00	130.00	175.00

For the Weekly alone, 20 per cent. less than the above rates. On yearly advertisements, payments may be made quarterly, but must be in advance.

Advertisements withdrawn before the expiration of the contract, will be charged the full rate for the time the advertisement is inserted.

**THOMAS G. NEWMAN,**  
925 West Madison Street., Chicago, Ill.

## Special Notices.

A few of our subscribers are in arrears for the present year—having requested us to continue, and they would pay soon. Will all such please take this as a request to send on the two dollars with a renewal for next year, if possible.

The American Express Company money order system is the cheapest, safest and most convenient way of remitting small sums of money. Their rates for \$1 to \$5 are 5 cents; over \$5 to \$10, 8 cents. They can be purchased at any point where the company have an office, except Canada, and can be made payable at any one of the company's 4,000 offices.

For safety, when sending money to this office get either a post office or express money order, a bank draft on New York or Chicago, or register the letter. Postage stamps of any kind may be sent for amounts less than one dollar. Local checks are subject to a discount of 25 cents at Chicago banks.

**Preparation of Honey for the Market,** including the production and care of both comb and extracted honey, instructions on the exhibition of bees and honey at Fairs, etc. This is a new 10 cent pamphlet, of 32 pages.

## Honey and Beeswax Market.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL,  
Monday, 10 a. m., December 4, 1882.

The following are the latest quotations for honey and beeswax received up to this hour:

### Quotations of Cash Buyers.

#### CHICAGO.

**HONEY**—The supply of extracted honey is fully up to the demand. My quotations are: 6½c. for dark and 8½c. for light, delivered here.  
**BEESWAX**—It is quite scarce. I am paying 27c. for good yellow wax, on arrival; dark and off colors, 17¢@22c.

AL. H. NEWMAN, 923 W. Madison St.

#### CINCINNATI.

**HONEY**—Demand is good for extracted honey by the barrel for manufacturing purposes and for table use. The demand is very good for honey in 1¢@2 lb. jars. A good deal of comb honey could be sold if we had a good article at a rate within the views of the consumer; i. e., which could be sold at 20c. in the jobbing way and 25c. at retail.  
We pay 7¢@10c. for extracted, and 10¢@20c. for good comb honey in sections.  
**BEESWAX**—Is in good demand at 20¢@27c. per lb. on arrival. CHAS. F. MUTH.

### Quotations of Commission Merchants.

#### CHICAGO.

**HONEY**—The demand for comb honey does not keep pace with the receipts. There is a large surplus on this market at present, and prices are from 2 to 3c. lower than last month.  
We quote: white comb honey, in 1¢@2 lb. sections, 17¢@18c. Dark comb honey, hardly any demand. It is held at 12¢@15c. Extracted—White brings from 9¢@10c.; dark, 8¢@9c.; kegs, half-barrels and casks bring about same price.  
**BEESWAX**—Choice Yellow, 30c.; dark to medium, 18¢@25c.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

**HONEY**—A sailing vessel this week took 1,018 cases for Liverpool from a packing house. The market is quiet. Such qualities as are in good supply, dark and medium, are in poor demand.  
White comb, 18¢@20c.; dark to good, 12¢@15c.; extracted, choice to extra white, 9¢@10c.; dark and candied, 7¢@8½c.  
**BEESWAX**—We quote 25¢@28c.

STEARNS & SMITH, 423 Front Street.

#### ST. LOUIS.

**HONEY**—In fair demand. Comb, large, sells at 16c., medium do., 17¢@18c., fancy small do., 19¢@20c. Extracted at 8¢@9c. in barrels and half barrels, and 10c. in smaller packages; strained, 6½¢@7½c.; choice, in small fancy packages brings more.  
**BEESWAX**—Prime bright steady at 26¢@27c.

R. C. GREER & CO., 117 N. Main Street.

#### CLEVELAND.

**HONEY**—There has been no change in honey the past week. No. 1 white, in 1 lb. sections, continues in good demand at 21¢@22c. per pound, No. 1 in 2 lb. sections, is also in good request at 19¢@20c. Second grade, less active, at 1¢@2 cents ½ lb. less. Extracted, in all shapes, was dull and very little sale. Some Louisiana honey, rather dark, in barrels, was sold at 9c.

**BEESWAX**—Prime quality, 25¢@28c.

A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario Street.

#### NEW YORK.

**HONEY**—There is a moderate demand for choice lots of clover honey, in view of the holidays, and prices steadily sustained. Buckwheat and extracted honey rather slow.

We quote: White clover, fancy, small boxes, 19¢@22c.; white clover, fair to good, 18¢@19c.; buckwheat, 13¢@16c.; extracted clover, 10¢@13c.; extracted buckwheat, 9¢@10c.

**BEESWAX**—The market continues quiet and without essential change.

Western, pure, 29¢@30c.; Southern, pure, 30¢@31c.

D. W. QUINBY, 105 Park Place.

#### BOSTON.

**HONEY**—Our market is fairly active. We quote: ¼ lb. sections at 30c.; 1 lb. sections, 22¢@25c.; 2 lb. sections, 20¢@22c. Extracted, 10c. per lb. Good lots of extracted are wanted in kegs or barrels.

**BEESWAX**—30c.

CROCKER & BLAKE, 57 Chatham Street.

So we may rely upon President Miller to do anything in reason for the welfare of the meeting and the pleasure of those in attendance.

**New Premiums for 1883.**

As the season for reading has now arrived, we hope that each of our subscribers will endeavor to send at least one new subscriber for the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for 1883 and thus not only help on the cause of progressive bee-culture, but assist in sustaining the only Weekly bee paper in the world.

Providence has smiled on the bee-keepers during the past season, and as a general thing they are abundantly able to procure a good assortment of bee-literature.

In order to encourage every one who keeps bees, be they few or many colonies, to thoroughly read the many very interesting books on bee-culture, now published, we have determined to make liberal offers, which will be available until January 1, 1883, as follows:

To any one sending us \$8 for any books they may select from our "Book List," on the last page of this paper, we will present the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for one year.

To any one purchasing \$4 worth of books, selected from our "Book List," on the last page of this paper, we will present the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for six months or the Monthly for one year.

Any one sending us a club of two subscribers for 1883, for the Weekly, with \$4, will be entitled to a copy of Bees and Honey, in cloth, postpaid.

For three subscribers, with \$6, we will send Cook's Manual, in paper, Emerson's Binder for the Weekly, or Apiary Register for 50 colonies.

For four subscribers, with \$8, we will send Cook's Manual in cloth, or Apiary Register for 100 colonies.

For five subscribers, with \$10, we will send the Apiary Register for 200 colonies, Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, Root's A B C of Bee Culture, or an extra copy of the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for one year.

To get any of the above premiums for the Monthly BEE JOURNAL send double the number of subscribers, and the same amount of money.

We will send Cook's Manual in cloth, or an Apiary Register for 100 colonies, and Weekly BEE JOURNAL for one year, for \$3.00; or with King's Text-Book, in cloth, for \$2.75; or with Bees and Honey, in cloth, \$2.50. The Monthly BEE JOURNAL and either of the above for one dollar less.

**The Monthly Bee Journal for 1883.**

At the request of many who have heretofore taken the Monthly and Semi-Monthly BEE JOURNAL, we shall next year print a Monthly consisting of 32 pages, issuing it about the middle of each month, at \$1.00 a year, in advance; 2 copies for \$1.80; 3 copies for \$2.50; 5 copies for \$4.00; 10 or more copies at 75 cents each. An extra copy to the person getting up a club of 5 or more.

The Weekly is now permanently established, and will be continued as heretofore.

The Weekly and Monthly BEE JOURNALS will be distinct papers, each having its own sphere of operation and different readers.

We shall aim to make the Monthly BEE JOURNAL a welcome and profitable visitor to the homes of those who feel the need of a cheap, first class, reliable bee paper in pamphlet form—whose time is too much occupied to read a weekly, or whose means or requirements are more limited, and who can dispense with the routine matter more properly belonging to a weekly.

**Emerson Binders**—made especially for the BEE JOURNAL, are lettered in gold on the back, and make a very convenient way of preserving the BEE JOURNAL as fast as received. They will be sent, post-paid, for 75 cents, for the Weekly; or for the Monthly, 50 cents. They cannot be sent by mail to Canada.

The BEE JOURNAL is mailed at the Chicago post office every Tuesday, and any irregularity in its arrival is due to the postal employees, or some cause beyond our control.

Articles for publication must be written on a separate piece of paper from items of business.

**Sample Copies of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL** will be sent free to any person. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office.

**Ribbon Badges**, for bee-keepers, on which are printed a large bee in gold, we send for 10 cts. each, or \$8 per 100.

Do not let your numbers of the BEE JOURNAL for 1881 be lost. The best way to preserve them is to procure a binder and put them in. They are very valuable for reference.

**The Apiary Register.**

All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy and commence to use it.

For 50 colonies (120 pages).....\$1 00  
" 100 colonies (220 pages)..... 1 50  
" 200 colonies (420 pages)..... 2 00

The larger ones can be used for a few colonies, give room for an increase of numbers, and still keep the record all together in one book, and are therefore the most desirable ones.

**Subscription Credits.**—After sending subscriptions to this office, we would respectfully ask every one to look at the label on the wrapper of the next two papers, and there they will find the credit indicated thus: Those who have paid for the first six months of next year will find "June 83" after their names. Those who have paid for the whole year will find "Dec. 83" on their papers. The credit runs to the end of the month indicated. If the mark is "Dec. 82," it means that the subscription is paid until the end of the present year. Please remember that the credit given on this label is a sufficient notification of subscriptions due and receipt for payments made. If not so indicated within two weeks after sending money to us, you may be sure something is wrong, and should write to us about it. It will save annoyance and trouble if our subscribers will give this matter due attention.

**Bee Pasturage a Necessity.**—We have just issued a new pamphlet giving our views on this important subject, with suggestions what to plant, and when and how. It is illustrated with 26 engravings, and will be sent postpaid to any address for 10 cents.

Postage stamps, of one, two or three cent denomination, accepted for fractional parts of a dollar; but money is preferred.

The time for the usual winter rush of correspondence is here, and we wish to impress upon all our patrons the necessity of being very specific, and carefully to state what they desire for the money sent. Also, if they live near one post office, and get their mail at another, be sure to give us the address that we already have on our books.

The result of the election has proved a grand success, but not more so than Kendall's Spavin Cure is proved to be every day. 48w4t

### Honey as Food and Medicine.

A new edition, revised and enlarged, the new pages being devoted to *new* Recipes for Honey Medicines, all kinds of cooking in which honey is used, and healthful and pleasant beverages.

We have put the price of them low to encourage bee-keepers to scatter them far and wide. Single copy 6 cents, postpaid; per dozen, 50 cents; per hundred, \$4.00. On orders of 100 or more, we print, if desired, on the cover-page, "Presented by," etc., (giving the name and address of the bee-keeper who scatters them). This alone will pay him for all his trouble and expense—enabling him to dispose of his honey at home, at a good profit.

**A \$20.00 Biblical Reward.**—The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer twelve valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for December, among which is the following:

We will give \$20.00 in gold to the person telling us how many verses there are in the New Testament Scriptures (not the New Revision) by December 10th, 1882. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner December 15th, 1882. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the Christmas *Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published. This may be worth \$20.00 to you; cut it out. Address **RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY**, Easton, Penna.

We carefully mail the BEE JOURNAL to every subscriber, but should any be lost in the mails we will cheerfully send another, if notified before all the edition is exhausted.

Advertisements intended for the BEE JOURNAL must reach this office by Saturday of the previous week.

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FOR

1883.

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Italian Queens and Bees from March to November.  
Send for my Illustrated Catalogue.  
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